Clinical Pharmacokinetics

Population Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Cinaciguat, a Soluble Guanylate Cyclase Activator, in Patients with Acute Decompensated Heart Failure

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Supplemental Digital Content

This Supplemental Digital Content contains the supplementary figures referred to in the full version of this article, which can be found at http://adisonline.com/pharmacokinetics

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Figure S1. Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for mean pulmonary artery pressure versus time, based on n = 200 subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.

Figure S2. Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for pulmonary vascular resistance versus time, based on n = 200 subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.
**Figure S3.** Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for systemic vascular resistance versus time, based on $n = 200$ subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.

**Figure S4.** Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for diastolic blood pressure versus time, based on $n = 200$ subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.
Figure S5. Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for systolic blood pressure versus time, based on \( n = 200 \) subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.

Figure S6. Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for mean right atrial pressure versus time, based on \( n = 200 \) subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.
**Figure S7.** Visual predictive check of the final pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic model for stroke volume versus time, based on n = 200 subproblem simulations. The circles indicate observed data and the lines are the 90% prediction intervals.